

Stock Department.

By HON. RICHARD GOODMAN

In the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is a cut of the Jersey cow, "Jersey Belle," owned by Charles O. Ellias, Esq., Settleme, Mass., for which it is said he realized \$3,000, alleging as a reason for her selling at that price the fact that she had calved on that sum than he could get by any other investment. If she makes, as the owner represents, 19 1-2 pounds of butter sold at 16 cents, she has made \$3.16 in 14 weeks, 16 and 14 pounds in others, and in 10 months from calving makes her pound of butter a day, which butter is sold at 60 cents per pound, and her calves sell from \$100 upwards, he is right in considering her

milk make a pound of butter all through the summer, and in December four quarts make a pound. A cow like that will give

the cow cake that King bought for the cow in the fourth month of the year, for 30 pounds of butter a day, or \$1.20 for 30 days—total \$360, being an interest of two percent on the estimated value of three cows and their calves. If the cows live for one or two years—many of the Jerseys are a long-life breed—her progeny will repay her cost and probably her present value. It is a misfortune that she was not registered, if a pure-bred Jersey cow—was she?

She was a cow of the Jersey breed. She is recorded in the American Jersey Herd Book, published at Worcester, Mass., but not registered in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club—a distinction with a difference. The calves of distinct breeds are cow purchased by Mr. Charles Shipley of Philadelphia, in England, for \$1200, and are demanded at from \$3000 to \$5000.

There is a fine bull, Eliazur Stearns, of Lee, Mass., had the preference by special order in season over all others, as purchaser's first heifer calf at \$300, and when she was

there were six other herder's names standing behind that of Mr. Smith as claimants.

The highest price that has really been given for any Jersey cow in this country has been probably that paid for Young Pansy, a daughter of Charles Sharpless to John Carter Brown, of Providence, and is said to have been \$2500. Y. Pansy, 2478, American Jersey Cattle Co. Herd Register, was imported from the Isle of Jersey, by Mr. Brown in 1873, when she was a year and a half old, and grew into a remarkable animal, and so attracted the

On the occasion to write Mr. Brown, he concludes his letters with the remark, "Friend Brown, when thou art willing to sell, Brown, let

know," or words to that effect. After sweeping off all the first premiums at the State Fairs of New York and elsewhere where there was a worthy competition, he sold Pansy to Mr. Sharpless, and she is now the mistress of his choice herd on his farm near Philadelphia.

Milkmaid before mentioned comes in order as to price so far as publicity has been given to the amounts paid for Jersey cows, but the actual cost was greater, as is understood her present owner sent a pair to England where she was advertised to sell, to purchase and bring to this country, and those expenses added three or four hundred dollars to the price of two hundred dollars.

A considerable number of Jersey bulls have been purchased for one thousand

the same appreciation at large for this class of stock that there is now, and that pr

would be willingly given now by many breeders for animals equal to those for which such a price was given. For in fact the breeding of bulls has not kept up its mark as strongly as that of cows, and the most difficult part of a Jersey breeder's vocation is to find a male which will carry stock forward and not detract from its value and comeliness.

Jersey breeders are perhaps a little particular in setting their faces against in-and-in-breeding, and so soon as an excellent bull has gone the round once or twice he is sold off and a new and perchance inferior

is not equal to that of his predecessor.
this constant change the greater value of


services of an adult bull is lost to the flock. The loss of a bull from a first class male six or seven years old are an improvement upon those of get when he but two or three years age.

In-and-in-breeding, that is the coupling of two of exactly the same blood, and sisters or of parents and offspring, is a delicate weapon in the hands of the unskillful, as hereditary defects and diseases propagated even more readily than good qualities. But when it is evident that a strain of stock is becoming inferior, and is eminently desirable to continue, and are subject to any hereditary ill, their close relationship should not hinder their coupling provided the end to be obtained cannot be attained in any other way. Inbreeding of sires and sheep have been brought to their highest condition in that way, and Culling, Bates, and other Shorthorn breeders, and Bolkewell, and other sheep improvers never hesitated to breed in-and-in with good stock. It is the same with the American sheep raiser, or the American for that matter, and see how numerous are the descendants of "Favorito"—whose sire and dam were half brother and sister, and a close examination will show the

many of the first class Shorthorn bulls. course in a state of nature where natural

lection is the rule and strength usurps the place of all other qualities, in-and-in-breeding must be the rule rather than the exception, and among animals domesticated though for many reasons the practice should be the exception and not the rule, yet cases where the presence of desirable hereditary qualities is prominent, and inferior ones absent, it may be the part of wisdom in the breeder not to let the near re-

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